

# **TANTIA UNIVERSITY, SRI GANGANAGAR**

Syllabus Entrance Examination for Ph.D.

**Subject- Political Science**

**Maximum Marks-100**

**Part A- 50 (Research Methodology)**

**Part B- 50 (Subject Wise)**

## **PART-A**

### **Research Methodology and Statistics**

- UNIT 1: Meaning of Research  
Aims, nature and scope of research  
Prerequisites of research
- UNIT 2: Research Problem  
Meaning of research problem Sources of research problem Characteristics of a good research problem  
Hypothesis: Meaning and types of hypothesis. Research proposal or synopsis.
- UNIT 3: Types and Methods of Research  
Classification of Research  
Pure and Applied Research  
Exploring or Formulative Research  
Descriptive Research  
Diagnostic Research/Study  
Evaluation Research/Studies  
Action Research  
Experimental Research  
Historical Research  
Surveys  
Case Study  
Field Studies
- Unit 4: Review of Related Literature  
Purpose of the review. Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.
- UNIT 5: Data Collection (Sampling) Sampling and Population Techniques of sampling  
Selection Characteristics of a good sample Types of data.
- UNIT 6: Tools of Data Collection  
Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Rating scales, Attitude scales, Schedules, Characteristics of good research tools.

**UNIT 7: Statistics**

Concept of statistics, relevance in education, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency: concept, computation and interpretation; measures of variability: concept, computation and interpretation; normal probability curve: concept, application and interpretation.

Correlation: concept, computation and interpretation- Product Moment, Rank Order, Biserial, Point Biserial, Phi, Contingency, Tetrachoric; significance of mean: concept, computation and interpretation of significance of t-test (correlated and uncorrelated, matched, paired-unpaired, matching-paired); ANOVA (One way) : concept, computation and interpretation, regression and prediction; chi square: concept, computation and interpretation (equal and normal probability).

**UNIT 8: Research Report**

Format of the research report Style of writing the report References and bibliography

**Reference books:**

1. Best John W. and James Kahn, V., 1989, Research in Education, Sixth Edition, Prentice- Hall of India Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Sharma R.A., 1992, Fundamentals of Educational Research, Loyal Book Depot, Meerut, UP, India.
3. Kulbir Singh Sidhu, 1990, Methodology of Research in Education, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Lokesh Koul, 1997 Methodology of educational Research, third edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi.
5. Kothari C.R., 1990, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
6. Borg Walter R., Gall Meredith D., 1983, Educational Research an Introduction, Fourth Edition, Longman, New York & London.
7. Nitko Anthony J., 1983, Educational Tests and Measurement an Introduction, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., New York.
8. Aggarwal Y.P., 1988, Statistical Methods Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Garret Hnery E., 1985 Statistics in Psychology and Education, Viakils, Feffer and Simon, Bombay.
10. Guilford, J.P., and Benjamin Fruchter, 1982 Fundamentals of statistics in Psychology and Education, Fifth edition, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, New York.
11. Gupta S.C. and Kapoor V.K., 1999, Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Sultan Chand & Sons Educational Publishers, New Delhi.
12. Grewal P.S., Methods of Statistics Analysis, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
13. Bruce W. Tuckman, Statistics in Psychology and Education.

## **Part-B**

### **Political Science**

#### **1. Political Theory and Thought**

Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya and Shanti Parva.

Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle.

European Thought-I: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

European Thought-II: Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel and Marx

Contemporary Political Thought-I : Lenin, Mao.

Contemporary Political Thought-II: Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.

Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi, M.N. Roy and Ambedkar.

Concepts and Issue- I: Medieval Political Thought: Church-State Relationship.

Concepts and Issue-II: Behaviouralism and Post - Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.

Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

#### **2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis**

Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline, nature and scope.

Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Structural Functional, Systems and Marxist.

Constitutionalism: Concepts.

Forms of Government: Unitary-Federal, Parliamentary-Presidential

Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary-their interrelationship in comparative perspective.

Party Systems and Pressure Groups.

Bureaucracy - types and roles

Political Development and Political Modernization.

Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.

Political Elite: Elitist Theory of Democracy.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

#### **3. Indian Government and Politics**

Making of Indian Constitution

Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles.

Constitutional Amendments and Review.

Structure And Process-I: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System.

Structure and Process-II: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature.

Panchayati Raj Institutions: Rural and Urban, their working.

Federalism: Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging Trends in Center-State Relations.

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, judicial reforms.

Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media.

Elections, Electoral Behavior, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

#### **4. Public Administration**

Development of Public Administration as a Discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration: Decision-making, Ecological and System: Development Administration.

Theories of Organization.

Principles of organization: Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization.

Bureaucracy: Theories, types and roles; Max Weber and his Critics. Civil Servant-Minister relationship.

Leadership

Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with Special Reference to India and UK.

Good Governance; Right to Information.

Grievance Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lakayukta.

#### **5. International Relations**

Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision-Making.

Power, Interest and Ideology

Arms and Wars: Nuclear/bio-chemical wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms control and disarmament.

Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World-order and Peace studies.

Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.

Political Economy of International Relations; New International Economic Order, North-South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-colonialism and Dependency.

Regional and sub-regional organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS.

United Nations: aims, objectives, structure and evaluation of the working of UN; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

India's relations with its neighbors, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy.